The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1734

FRIDAY, JULY 17. 1741.

THE Authors of a Paragraph in the *London Evening Poſt* of the 25th of *June* laſt, relating to the Election for the County of *Cardigan*, may eaſily be gueſs'd at; and were their Candour and Veracity as well known to the Publick as to their Neighbours, it would be needleſs to take notice of the many Miſrepreſentations that appear throughout that Paragraph.

The firſt ſetting out they give a juſt Account of the Number of the Candidates, and the Time the Election began; but they ſeem to have forgot the Concluſion of it (which they would be glad others would like-wiſe) it having laſted only from about eleven o'Clock on Thurſday till about one on Friday. But had they not miſrepreſented the Time, by offering Numbers of Leaſe-holders and others that had no Right to vote, for Mr. *Lloyd*, it would have ended much ſooner. Notwithſtanding all their Endeavours to impoſe on the Sheriff, in bringing People to poll for Mr. *Powell* that were known to have no Votes, he rejected very few of them; having too much Reaſon to apprehend the Fate of Mr. *Price* at a late Election there, by the Threats of a Mob that is too well known to have a very unlucky Name, and to carry dangerous Weapons, he admitted them with Queries: By which means on the Cloſe of the Poll all the Numbers ſtood, for Mr. *Lloyd* 346, for Mr. *Powell* 352. But as there were a great many more Votes to Mr. *Powell*'s Votes than to Mr. *Lloyd*'s, the latter deſir'd he might have Liberty to inſpect and compare the Poll-Books before he made any Return: Upon which Two noted Bigots, and Two infamous Perſons of their Party, ſeized the Sheriff by the Collar, ſo that he was almoſt choaked, and with a Cutlaſs held to his Throat, one of thoſe Bigots ſaid he ſhould be a Dead Man if he did not immediately return Mr. *Powell*, tho' the Sheriff had often declared that he believed Mr. *Lloyd* had the Majority of Legal Votes, and never once declared Mr. *Powell* to be duly elected, as they falſly ſuggeſt. The Proclamation againſt Riots, and the Writ of Aſſiſtance, having been twice read, they thought fit to let the Sheriff at Liberty; who, after many Inſults and Confinement of near three Hours, went to his Lodgings, where he examined the Poll-Books. During the Time of Mr. *Powell*'s Friends were frequently with the Sheriff, to his great Terror; but Mr. *Lloyd* did not come till after Inſpecting the Books; when the Sheriff came, and in the Preſence of a great Number of Gentlemen, and other Electors, ſaid that he diſallowed Twelve of Mr. *Lloyd*'s Votes, and Twelve of Mr. *Powell*'s which he judged to be bad; and declared Mr. *Lloyd* had a Majority of Legal Votes, and that he was duly elected, and he returned him accordingly. Is it not a ſufficient Aſſurance to Gentlemen to complain of thoſe grievous Offences againſt the Publick, and the Law, who during both Borough and County Elections had no Manner of Regard to either Law or Juſtice, and who well know that during the Time of the laſt Borough Election they threatened the Sheriff with Death; and when the Poll was over, that if he did not return Mr. *Powell* before he went out of the Hall he ſhould loſe his Life? As this is not a proper Place to enumerate all the indirect Methods and Practices made uſe of, and all the Acts of Violence and Inſults offered to the Returning Officer, the Authors may aſſure themſelves that theſe Things will be laid open before a Court of Juſtice; where it is not to be doubted that Gentlemen will be convinced how far they have encroached on the Freedom of Elections, and the Liberty of the Subject, which they (tho' very unjuſtly) would be thought to be Advocates for; and how egregiouſly they have contemned his Majeſty's Authority, by inſulting, menacing, and endangering the Life of his Chief Magiſtrate in that County, in the Execution of his Office.

In this Proſecution no Evidence will ſuffer himſelf to be ſubpoena'd, and ſent out of the Way, as it has been practiſed in that County.

AMERICA.

Boſton, April 3. This Day, by Order of the Governour and Council, Iſaac Little, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Plymouth, and Timothy Metcalf, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, were removed from their reſpective Offices for receiving and paſſing the Notes commonly called Manufactory Bills, and perſiſting therein.

Boſton, April 27. We hear his Excellency the Governour and Captain-general has diſmiſs'd Col. Eſtes Hatch from his Commands as Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe and Captain of the Troop of Guard, for not making Return to his Excellency's Orders of Inquiry reſpecting ſuch Officers in his Regiment as are concern'd in what is called the Land Bank.

Tueſday laſt Col. Edward Winſlow diſmiſs'd out of his Regiment, by Order of his Excellency the Governor and Captain-general, Capt. Adams of one of the Companies in Boſton, Capt. Watts of the Company in Chelſea, with Seven Lieutenants and one Enſign, for being concerned in what is called the Land Bank.

We hear from Pennycook, that there lately came in there ſeveral Indians from towards Canada, who were in a pining Condition and almoſt ſtarv'd, begging for Suſtenance, which was readily granted them, and for which they were exceeding thankful. They give a ſad Account of the deplorable Circumſtances of the Indians the Winter paſt, by reaſon of the exceſſive Cold and vaſt Snows, (in ſome Places near 20 Foot high) which has prevented their Hunting, ſo that great Numbers of them have periſh'd with extreme Hunger and Cold: And that by the laſt Account they had from Canada, the French are in a diſtreſs'd Condition for want of Proviſions and by a Sickneſs that has prov'd very mortal among them.

New York, April 6. We hear that Capt. Woolford in a Privateer from St. Chriſtophers, had taken the Fort of Point Caoes, to Leeward of Leguira, and had brought away ſix ſmall Guns, having ſpik'd and ſunk the reſt, the Captain landed 80 Men and took the Place by Surprize.

Alſo, that two Spaniſh Privateers had been cruiſing for ſome time off Curacao, and had taken two Boſton Sloops and a Topſail Veſſel; that the two Rhode-Iſland and Philadelphia Privateers, and a Privateer Snow, were at Aruga, Careening, but the People of Curacoa had ſent Capt. Keirſtead, (a Privateer from this Place) to them, to inform them that they had collected 5000 Pieces of Eight as a Reward for whoever would take or deſtroy thoſe two Spaniſh Sloops.

And alſo that two Dutch Sloops had deſtroy'd a Spaniſh Row-galley.

As we were ſurprized with three Fires breaking out in different Places of this City on Saturday laſt, and two Houſes burnt, ſo we have had the like Surprize by two Fires breaking out this Day, in the City.

New York, May 4. We hear from Hackinſack in New Jerſey, that laſt Week ſeven Barns were willfully ſet on fire and burnt down, and the eighth was three times endeavoured to be ſerv'd the ſame, but happily eſcap'd. One Negro Man was taken on the Spot, and ſeveral ſtrong Circumſtances appear againſt him. The People thereabouts are greatly alarm'd, and keep under Arms every Night, as well as at New York. 'Tis ſaid the firſt Day of this Month was the Time appointed for New York to be burnt.

An Ordinance is publiſh'd here, for continuing of the Supreme Court until the laſt Tueſday of May, in order that the Authors and Perpetrators of the many Fires, Robberies, and other Villanies of late committed in this City, may be brought to ſpeedy Juſtice. And as by the great Care and Vigilance of the preſent worthy Grand Jury ſeveral have already been diſcovered, ſo it is to be hoped more will be, and the Town cleared of the Gang.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſeneur, July 15. N. S. Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters; viz. On the 11th, John Beilby from Alva, William Tinker from Hamburgh, both for Copenhagen: On the 12th, John Barkly, from Amſterdam for Riga; Robert Story, from London for Stockholm; Thomas Garland from Penzance, Thomas Cole from London, both for Petersburgh; Jonathan Slade, from Liverpool for Stockholm; William Carſe, from Leith for Gribsvaldi; Richard Berrill, from Biddeford for Petersburgh; James Sanſon, from Dunbar for Riga; George Forſter, from Hamburgh for Copenhagen; William Baxter, from Aberdeen for Dantzick: On the 13th, Robert Rowntree, Jacob Walker, from Riga for London; David Jewrslay, from Kirkaldi for Dantzick; William Backworth, Robert Peſcod, both from Stockholm for Lynn; George Maudiſon, from Hull for Stockholm: On the 14th, Mordecai Wharton, from Amſterdam for Petersburgh; Gerrard Donkin, from Riga for London; William Tomlinſon, from Narva for Hull; William Tool from Cheſter, and John Kinnier from Leith, both for Petersburgh: On the 15th, John Agnew, from Belfaſt for Dantzick; Patrick Walſh, from Dublin for Petersburgh; Charles Burne from Stockholm, William Metcalf, from Petersburgh, both for London; Hugh Bell, from Cork for Dantzick; Charles Bewick, from Petersburgh for Amſterdam; and John Green, from Narva for Hull.

'The Outward-bound ſail'd Yeſterday, with the 'Wind at S. this Day it turn'd to the N. W. which 'continues, whereby thoſe bound up the Baltick are 'alſo ſailed.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, July 15. Wind E. Arrived the ——, Robert Ladd, from St. Remo, 'who nine Days ago 'paſs'd by the Fleet from Oporto for England, being 'upwards of 30 Sail, under Convoy of the Rye Man 'of War.

Deal, July 15. Wind S. E. Came down and ſail'd thro', the King of Portugal, Hughes, for Liſbon. Remain his Majeſty's Ships the Lark, and the Biddeford, with the London, Mortimer, for Virginia.

Gravеſend, July 15. Paſs'd by the Bathſua, Smith, from Jamaica; the Fanny, Newton, from Barbados; the Rotterdam Galley, Klinkart, from Oſſend; and the Acton, More, from Norway.

Arrived

At Antigua, the Lark, Collinſon, from Lancaſter.
At Sunderland, the Neptune, Kemp, from Virginia.
In the River, the Exmouth, Chappel, from Liſbon.

LONDON, July 17.

The Paris A la-main has the following Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, of July 14. 'We are inform'd 'by the Ships juſt come home from the Indies, that in 'September laſt there was a great Tumult at Batavia, 'upon account of a Feſtival the Chineſe uſed to cele-'brate every Year by Sacrifices and Bacchanalia, of 'which they had been depriv'd ever ſince 1720. but 'had a Licence from the Government to celebrate it 'this Year: That the Chineſe ſupported by Dutch Of-'ficers committed a great Diſturbance at the Beginning 'of this Feſtival, by ſetting Fire to ſeveral Parts of the 'Town, which would have been reduc'd to Aſhes, if 'the Commandant of the Town had not immediately 'rais'd the Militia, and brought aſhore the Crews of 'ſome Ships, whom he order'd to fall upon the Rebels, 'and to kill all they met with; which was ſo ſpeedily 'put in Execution, that 20000 Chineſe periſh'd in this 'Maſſacre, after their Houſes, &c. had been plunder'd 'and ranſack'd: That tho' every Thing was quiet in 'the City at the Departure of the Officers and Seamen, 'the Conſequences of ſo tragical an Event were very 'much to be dreaded, conſidering that there ſtill re-'mained in the Port two Dutch Ships, on which the 'Chineſe might poſſibly take a ſweet Revenge, if their 'Rage were not ſome how or other appeas'd.'

According to ſome Letters from Vienna, of July 8. N. S. the preſent Suſpenſion of Arms for the Exchange of Priſoners, would certainly be follow'd by a Peace with Pruſſia; and they heard from Bavaria, that the Elector intended to augment his Forces with 30000 Men.

'Tis ſaid that the Queen of Hungary is alſo to be crown'd Queen of Bohemia in three Months Time: And they write from Presbourg, that her Majeſty having demanded the Conſent of the States of Hungary to the Aſſociation of the Great Duke with her in the Regency of that Kingdom, ſeveral of the Grandees declar'd at the firſt Mention of it, *That the Queen's Wiſdom was ſo well known, that ſhe need not have a Partner in the Adminiſtration*; but that upon the Propoſal of it a ſecond Time they conſented to it for Ten Years.

Letters of the 1ſt inſtant N. S. from Leghorn ſay, that upon the French abandoning the Iſland of Corſica, in order to return home, 1 0 Men of the Genoeſe Troops went to take Poſſeſſion of ſome of their Poſts, but the Corſicans oppos'd it. The Letters add, that the Bankers Berardi and Franceſchi have broke for 1 50000 Pieces of Eight.

Letters of the 30th ult. N. S. from Genoa mention the Arrival of the Lady of Wortley Montague, Eſq; who was the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople at the Concluſion of the Treaty of Paſſarowitz.

The Wife of Mr. Charles Pole (an eminent Merchant of this City) died Yeſterday Morning at his Houſe in Southgate.

Southgate. She was Sister of Forſter Cunliffe, Eſq; an eminent Merchant and one of the Aldermen of Liverpoole.

The Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations have appointed Mr. Pownell Grandſon of Major Pownell of Lincoln, to be a Clerk in their Office, a Place of 60 l. per annum.

On Wedneſday laſt a Brief paſs'd the Great Seal for Rebuilding the Pariſh Church of Pollſworth in the County of Warwick. Alſo,

A Brief for Rebuilding the Pariſh Church of Much-Wenbeck in the County of Salop. And likewiſe,

A Brief for the Sufferers by Fire in the Townſhip of Sleap in the County of Salop.

Yeſterday began the Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the Liberty of the Tower of London, at the Court-houſe on Great Tower-hill, when Sir John Gonſon, being in the Chair, open'd the Seſſions with a very learned and excellent Charge to the Grand Jury.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London-Bridge		02 08	02 32

Bank Stock 142 1-8th to 142 India 161. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112 1-half. New ditto 112 1-half Three per Cent. 101 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 98. Five per Cent. ditto 79. Royal Aſſurance 93. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 12 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 12 s. 6 d. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 109 1-half.

Lottery-Office, June 24, 1741.

THE *Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled,* An Act to enable the Commiſſioners for Building a Bridge croſs the River *Thames, &c. Do hereby give Notice, That the Second Payment of Two Pounds on on each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England on or before the 23d Day of July next; (the Caſhiers being ready to receive the ſame) and the remaining Two Pounds on each Ticket, on or before the 18th of September next.*

In a Few Days will be Publiſhed,
[Price One Shilling]

OBſervations on the *preſent* EPIDEMICK FEVER deduced from plain Facts, confirmed by Experience, and illuſtrated by ſuitable Caſes, with proper Directions concerning the Method of Cure The Whole laid down in an eaſy and intelligible Manner, without any abſtruſe or perplexed Speculations.

To which are added,

Some Remarks concerning the Uſe of the CORTEX in ſome of the moſt dangerous Circumſtances of the Diſeaſe.

Printed for J Roberts at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane

Juſt Publiſhed,
Compleat, in FIVE VOLUMES, FOLIO.

BAYLE's Hiſtorical and Critical DICTIONARY. The *Second Edition*, carefully collated with the ſeveral Editions of the Original; in which many Paſſages are reſtored, and the whole greatly augmented; particularly with a Tranſlation of the Quotations from eminent Writers in various Languages. To which is prefix'd, The LIFE of the AUTHOR, reviſed, corrected and enlarged. By Mr. DES MAIZEAUX, F. R. S.

N. B. There are a ſmall Number on a Fine Large Paper.

Printed for J. WALTHOE, *over-againſt the* Royal-Exchange in Cornhill. *Of whom Gentlemen, poſſeſſed of any Part of this Work, may have the Remainder to perfect their Volumes.*

Of whom alſo may be had,
In TWO VOLUMES, FOLIO,

The HISTORY of the WORLD. By Sir WALTER RALEGH, Knt. The Eleventh Edition. Printed from a Copy reviſed by the Author; with his Effigies, from an original Painting, curiouſly engraved by Mr. VERTUE.

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By Mr. OLDYS.

Alſo his TRIAL, with ſome Additions; together with a Liſt of Authors cited by him, and a new and more copious Index to the whole Work

Sir WALTER RALEGH's Hiſtory of the World *is a Work of ſo vaſt a Compaſs, ſuch endleſs Variety, that no Genius, but one adventurous as his own, durſt have undertaken that great Deſign. I do not apprehend any great Difficulty in collecting and common-placing* an Univerſal Hiſtory *from the whole Body of Hiſtorians; that is nothing but mechanic Labour. But to digeſt the ſeveral Authors in his Mind, to take in all their Majeſty, Strength, and Beauty, to raiſe the Spirit of meaner Hiſtorians, and to equal all the Excellencies of the beſt,* is Sir Walter's *peculiar Praiſe. His Style is the moſt perfect, the happieſt, and moſt beautiful of the Age he wrote in, majeſtic, clear and manly; and he appears every-where ſo ſuperior, rather than unequal to his Subject, that the Spirit of* Rome *and* Athens *ſeems to be breathed into his Work.*

HENRY FELTON, *D. D.* in his Diſſertation on the Claſſics, *p.* 216.

TO convince the Publick of the *ſhameful Partiality* of the Author of the *Remarks* on the Two Tranſlations of the 25th Ode of the firſt Book of *Horace*, printed on Half a Sheet, and given out at Mr *Oſwald's* Shop, he has in his Compariſon made the *following Alterations* in the *Verſion* printed for J. DAVIDSON to its Diſadvantage.

1. By *leaving out entirely* the Word [now] in Line 1

2. By *changing this whole Sentence* in Lines 6 and 7, [You very rarely hear now *this Complaint once ſo familiar to you*] (as it is in the ſecond Edition of Book I.) *into this*; [From Day to Day you are more rarely addreſſed after this Manner once ſo familiar to you] *becauſe it was ſo in the firſt Edition of the ſaid Book*, which none, but one who deſigned to make an unfair Compariſon, would do; for by the ſame Rule all the Errors from Page 375 to Page 382 in Mr. *Watſon's* Book might be deemed real Errors, tho' amended in Page 393.

3. By *pointing Line* 8 *wrong*, putting *one Comma* after [I] and *another* after [Lover] tho' there is none in either the *Latin Text* or *Verſion*.

He has alſo made theſe *Alterations* in the *Order of Conſtruction*;

1. By *leaving out* the Word [tibi] *intirely* in Line 10.

2 By *changing* the Word [queſtu] into queſtu, with a Diphthong, which is of a quite different Signification.

3. By *pointing* Line 20. *wrong*, in putting *a Comma* after [Hebro]

AND in Mr. *Watſon's* Verſion *he has made theſe Alterations to its Advantage.*

1. By changing theſe Words in the *Book*, *Line* 8. whi ſt, *Line* 14. which, *Line* 19. o'——*into* while, that, *and* for, *in the Remarks*.

2. By making theſe Words a Part of the *Elliſes* in the *Remarks* that are in the *Book* a Part of the *Verſion*, Line 1. than heretore 5. its. 7. daily the. 10. for your Impertinence. 17. but. 17, 18. old withered Women.

3. By making theſe Words a Part of the *Verſion* that are in the *Book* a Part of the *Elliſes*, Line 9. *periſh before your Door.* 17. *colour.*

Thus has this moſt Partial Remarker *not only made an unfair Repreſentation of the Verſion printed for* J. DAVIDSON, *by altering it; but has been at a great deal of Pains to ſhew, (of which he was not aware)* that there are no leſs than twenty Words in nineteen Lines o' Mr. *Watſon's* Verſion that want to be altered to make it correct; *and if ſo, how many muſt there be in the whole Book? For his Alterations in the Remarks do not in the leaſt amend Mr.* Watſon's *Verſion.*

Is this the Book that has been reviſed by a Gentleman well ſkilled in this Sort of Literature at London!

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'The Publick is deſired to take Notice, That *J. Davidſon*, 'the Publiſher of the *Odes of Horace* in Numbers, has had the 'repeated Aſſurance to publiſh in the News-Papers, as well as 'in the Title of his Book, that his Tranſlation is a Literal 'one, whereas it is evident to every one that has compared his 'Performance with the Original, that it is only a Tranſlation 'of *Dacier* (which is rather a Paraphraſe than a Tranſlation) 'with ſome Notes taken from him and other French Authors. 'This will appear more plainly by the Half-ſheet of *Remarks* 'given *Gratis* at *J. Oſwald's* Shop. And as to all the unjuſt 'Repreſentations that the ſaid *J. Davidſon* has made of Mr *'Watſon's Tranſlation of Horace*, it is enough to ſay, that it is 'the laſt Reſort to ſupport the declining Sale of his Performance; and ſo deſerves only to be deſpiſed and neglected.

DR. Bateman's Pectoral Drops, which have by long Experience gain'd the moſt general Character for the Relief of Rheumatick Pains, as alſo highly uſeful in the Stone and Gravel, Fevers, Agues, Coughs, and Pains in the Limbs from ſevere Colds, are to be had, being faithfully prepared by me ROBERT RAIKES (One of the ORIGINAL PATENTEES with Benj. Okell and Wm. Dicey) at my Printing Office in Glouceſter; and by my Order are ſold Wholeſale and Retail at the Peſtle and Mortar in Clare-ſtreet, Clare market, and at Mr. Bradſhaw's Daffy's Elixir Warehouſe, at the Sign of the Golden Key behind the Royal Exchange. At which Places Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied, with good Allowance for thoſe that take Quantities.

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To all ſuch as are uſed (or hereafter ſhall have Occaſion) to take

DR. BATEMAN's Pectoral Drops univerſally known, and juſtly among ſt tiſm Gout, Stone, Gravel, Aſthmas, Colds, Pains in the Breaſt, Limbs, and Joints, publiſhed Order of his Majeſty's Royal Grant of Letters Patent.

The PATENTEES here nam tion'd, from their Wholeſale W in *Bow Church-yard, London*, requeſt that the following Or be duly made;

That the Bottle they buy is ſeal'd with the *Bear's Head*, and theſe Words round it, BY THE PATENT, and none other. Caution is abſolutely neceſſary to prevent being impoſed by notorious and dangerous Counterfeits, which now many Streets about Town and the Royal Exchange.

We the Patentees and true Preparers of theſe Drops, *in Gratitude for the Univerſal good Reception for many Years met with, and out of a tenderneſs for the and Safety of thoſe, who may, for the future, by uſing the ſame, think ourſelves bound to give this Caution to the World, that they may not be impoſed dangerous Compoſition, inſtead of a ſafe, certain, experienced Medicine: At the ſame Time declaring tention, of preparing and vending the ſame, with Care, Fidelity, and Regard to the Publick Welfare, as all along done, and at the ſame Rates, ſo that all be ſerved with it at their Old Warehouſes in* Bow Church London, *and in* Northampton, *as heretofore, where of its Virtues and Excellency may be had Gratis,*

By their very Humble Servants, the Patentees,
B. Okell,
W. *and* Cluer Dicey.

N. B. Remember theſe Words round the Seal, BY THE KING's PATENT; for if the Bottle be not ſo inſcribed is a Counterfeit. And alſo that there are not any other Directions in the Bill of Directions given with each Bottle than the

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether proceeding from too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever, that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effluxes, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Benefit; after having for many Years been experienc'd never to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, reſtoring to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Confinement, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſſes and Diſorders of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dole of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; for all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes, who take it, or any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy will directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and All who ever took it for any of the above-mentioned Purpoſes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to effect a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Act of Special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Ruſſel's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will eaſily know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

THE Mode of ſatirizing preſent Times and preſent Meaſures by comparing them with the paſt, is no new Invention, but one often practiſed with too much Succeſs in former Ages. The Reaſon of this may be diſcovered with a little Attention: Old People are naturally fond of thoſe Times in which ſpent their Youth; and having received with due ct Traditions grounded on the ſame Humour, ſily impoſe on the riſing Generation, who thro' of Experience, and a natural Diſſatisfaction at preſent Circumſtances (which at Forty Years Di- they will be ſure to applaud) receive as Oracles which ought to be treated like Old Wives Fables. ver conſiders the Proportion the Young and Igno- joined to the Aged and to the Diſaffected in any y, bear to the Middle-aged and thinking Sort of , will never eſteem it a Wonder, that the Feli- paſt Times, their Succeſs in making Wars, their ry in Times of Peace, ſhould meet with general tho' directly contrary to Truth; and eaſily ſo, thro' the concurrent Voice of all co-tempo- nd impartial Writers.

Reaſon renders this probable, ſo with great Faci- may fetch Proofs of it from Experience. The ſanſy there was ſomething Paradiſaical in the of *Henry* IV. and yet, if we look into the faireſt t of them, which is to be found in the Letters of iniſters reſiding there during his Time, we ſhall ged to confeſs, that never any Times were leſs ble to thoſe who lived in them, or leſs likely to Mankind if they ſhould return again. In *Spain* lk of conſulting the Shade of *Charles* V. on all k Affairs; as if the Conduct of that great Prince to be a Rule to his Succeſſors, Kings of *Spain*, nothing is more certain, than that he always diſ- d the Intereſts of *Spain*, and conſidered it no far- an as it furniſh'd him with the Means of carrying Deſigns in *Germany*, *Italy*, and other Places. In n Country, the Days of *Edward* IV. were cried en *Elizabeth* was on the Throne, and that great od Queen was compared to *Jezabel* and *Athalia*, Popiſh and Puritan Subjects. Thus we ſee that ppineſs of paſt Times conſiſts frequently in Opi- and not ſeldom in the Prejudices of thoſe who them to the Perſons and Times in which they hence I infer, that we ought to uſe great Cau- this Article, if we deſire to come at Truth, and juſt Parallels inſtead of ſtrained Compariſons ed to ſerve malicious Purpoſes, and to palm upon cious Repreſentations for circumſtantial Accounts Events.

ſe Things being conſidered, I may have Leave to my Diſapprobation, tho' not my Wonder, that es under the Uſurpation of *Cromwell* ſhould be ted as Times to be envied now. It is true, e ſcarce any now alive who felt the Miſeries in- by that Tyrant; but ſure the Memory of them too well, too authentically preſerved, for us to any Doubt as to their extreme Severity. He ſter'd the Government by his Will, agreeable to le he had to it, which was the worſt in the Force and Fraud; our Conſtitution he ſubvert- Laws he laugh'd at, our Liberties he invaded, Properties he made free with; and all this with Right and as little Ceremony as a Highwayman. ed certain Aſſemblies under the Name of Parlia- but tho' he garbled them by Oaths and Engage- and ſurrounded them with his Soldiers, illegally , and dependent wholly upon himſelf; yet not agree with theſe Publick Councils, but them as he did all Things ſolemn and ſacred, canting Hypocriſy, and at laſt, when he found ot for his Turn, with open Scorn and Contempt *Cromwell*, ſuch was his Adminiſtration; and re cannot be greater Infatuation than to aſcribe the gallant Actions of better and braver Men ſelf; merely becauſe, as Things were circum- they were obliged to obey him, and to acquieſce his Orders, that it might ſtill remain in their to render ſome Service to the State.

et us examine what Part of *Cromwell*'s Conduct ot which his Memory deſerves Reſpect, and his e of Acting, Imitation: Why truly, we are told, the Management of the *Spaniſh* War. If, indeed, we are implicitly to take an Account from his Manifeſtoes, and the Papers written by his Servants and Creatures, we may well enough ſit down and admire his Wiſdom and Juſtice, his ſtrict Regard to Honour in the Proſecution of it, and his wonderful Succeſs. But if we will open our Eyes, and take in the neceſſary Helps of Hiſtory, we muſt be convinced that he never did any thing leſs for his own Honour, or more fatal to Poſterity, than the undertaking this War.

It was certainly the Effects of a private and narrow Spirit which induced him to prefer the Eſtabliſhment of his own Authority to the Intereſt of his Country, and to the Balance of Power in *Europe*. It would take up too much Time to inſiſt particularly on this Subject: Whoever has a Mind to ſee that the ill Conſequences of this Step were early apprehended and pointed out, may conſult *Ludlow*'s *Memoirs*; as whoever would be ſatisfied of the Miſchief they have really done, and how far they contributed to exalt the Power of the *French*, may be thoroughly informed by *Wellwood*. I chooſe to cite Writers not to be ſuſpected, and who condemned this Meaſure, not out of any Hatred to the Perſon of *Cromwell*, but from a due Senſe of its being prejudicial to all *Chriſtendom*; otherwiſe I might have quoted a Multitude of Authors, who have depicted this Affair in its proper Colours, and ſhewn how little there was of Juſtice or Generoſity, either in the Beginning or Proſecution of this War, nay, what viſible Defects there were in both.

As to the pretended Cauſes I have nothing to do with them; it lay upon *Cromwell*, *Thurloe*, and *Milton*, to aſſign the moſt ſpecious, and to dreſs them out to the utmoſt Advantage. As nobody pretends to detract from their Capacities, we may very eaſily account for their publiſhing very plauſible Pretexts to the World; but they did not even think fit to do this in a proper Way, but ſuffered the *Spaniſh* Miniſter to remain at Court, and flatter'd him with fair Promiſes, while they were providing for the Execution of their Projects. A Proceeding conformable enough to the reſt of *Cromwell*'s Conduct, but ſure unworthy of being either applauded or defended in better Times. As to the true Motives upon which he acted, they were theſe: He had juſt diſſolved that which he called his *Dumb Parliament*, becauſe they were ſo little ſatisfied with his Management that they could not be brought to ſpeak in the Language he liked, that of Supplies. Some Method therefore was to be found of filling his Highneſs's Coffers, and he was perſwaded by one *Gage*, a Renegado Prieſt, that no Method could be ſo effectual as that of ſeizing the *Spaniſh* Treaſures in the *Weſt-Indies*. Beſides this, the Protector was a good deal embaraſs'd with his Army; a good Part of it was diſaffected to his Perſon and Power, and the reſt had no Regard to any Thing but Pay: The Expedition to the *Weſt-Indies* furniſhed him with the Means of getting rid of the former, and of ſtopping the Mouths of the latter.

That I may not ſeem to deliver this without Authority, I muſt beg the Reader's Attention to the following Paſſage, in relation to Col. *Venables*, who commanded the Land-forces in that Expedition. He had, it ſeems, conceived a bad Opinion of the Service in which he had been all along engag'd, on the Murder of the King, and tho' he had conceal'd this as much as he could, as indeed became a prudent Man to do, yet, ſays my Author, he could not ſo ſmother his Diſcontents as that they ſhould wholly eſcape the Knowledge of *Cromwell*. 'He, as 'a Mark of his pretended Favour, but in reality to re- 'move as far off as he could a Perſon of whom he was 'afraid, reſolved to give this Gentleman the Command 'of thoſe Forces he had raiſed for the Expedition into '*America*; but Col. *Venables*, who was no Stranger to '*Cromwell*'s Artifice, and knew very well that the 'greateſt Part of the Forces he was to command ſuffi- 'ciently hated the Uſurpation, had determin'd by their 'Aſſiſtance to dethrone the Tyrant, and reſtore the 'King. Nor indeed had this glorious Deſign fail'd of 'Succeſs, if the Auxiliary Troops appointed to be in 'Readineſs, to ſecond ſo noble an Enterprize, had not 'been betray'd by a moſt perfidious Wretch, with 'whom his Majeſty about that time had intruſted all 'his Affairs: For *Cromwell* having got ſome Notice of 'this Deſign, before the Day appointed for the Execu- 'tion of it, ſends *Desborough* all on a ſudden to Col. '*Venables* in the Dead of Night, who raiſes him out of 'his Sleep, and commands him to march immediately 'with all his Forces from *London* towards *Portſmouth*, 'by which Means this Deſign was for that time inter- 'rupted' *.

When one remembers the Character of *Cromwell* who was the Author of this War, and reflects on the Reaſons which led him to it, it is impoſſible not to feel an honeſt Indignation at the comparing therewith that in which we are now engaged. The King of *Spain* indeed did ſuggeſt, that it was our domeſtick Diſputes, and not the Senſe we had of the Injuries done us by his Subjects, which induced us to have Recourſe to Arms; the *French* have ſince endeavoured to make the World believe that we have rather had in View the Injuring of others in this Affair, than the Redreſſing ourſelves. Of late ſome *Engliſhmen* are ſtarted up, who are pleaſed to recommend and applaud the Conduct of *Cromwell*, which, had it appear'd in any Papers but their own, would have been immediately treated as a ſcandalous Reflection on the preſent honourable and neceſſary War. Perhaps it would have been ſuggeſted that it came from ſome ſecret Friends of the *Spaniards*, who were willing in this covert Way to point out the true Intentions of this Court, and thereby to excite all the Powers in *Europe* concerned in trading to the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies* to become its Enemies.

But to leave Conjectures, and to return to *Cromwell* and his Conduct. Whatever his Flatterers might ſay, or ſome weak People believe, on ſeeing the Silver taken by Capt. *Stayner* in the *Mediterranean*, not in the *Weſt Indies*, I ſay, notwithſtanding all this, we may be certain never any Expedition procur'd its Commander leſs Credit than this of *Penn* and *Venables*. They were defeated in their Deſign upon *Hiſpaniola* in a moſt diſhonourable Manner, they acted in their Retreat in ſuch a Way as betray'd both their Want of Conduct and Courage; if they afterwards took *Jamaica*, it was merely becauſe the *Spaniſh* Governor manag'd worſe than themſelves. On the whole, a Multitude of brave Men were ſacrificed, and the Nation was ſo generally apprized of their being ſent thither in ſome Meaſure for that End, that *Cromwell* on their Return was forc'd to impriſon both *Penn* and *Venables*, merely to pacify the People. Is this a thing proper to be mention'd at preſent, as parallel to a late Repulſe? ſure no Man can think ſo, who has a due Regard to the Honour of his Majeſty's Government, to the Glory of the *Britiſh* Arms, or the Reputation of the Officers employ'd abroad in our Service.

* *Life of Dr.* Barwick *Dean of* St. Paul's, *p.* 185.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, *July* 10. On the 4th arrived the Sarah, Sheppard, and the Jane, Major, both from London; the Surprize, Campbell, from Rotterdam; the Concord, Bone, from Philadelphia: On the 5th, the Lady Catherine, Elkathokes; the Suſanna, Stephens: On the 6th, the Endraft, Corsbet; the Emerantia, Johnſon; and the Town houſe, Watſon; all five from Rotterdam: On the 7th, the Samuel, Wilſon, from Boſton in Lincolnſhire; the Hope, Lamb, and the Happy Return, Poſtgate, both from Dantzick: On the 9th, the Youngfrow Gracena, Hendrick, and the Catherine, Joncks, both from Amſterdam: On the 10th, the St. Newport, Fiſher, from Rotterdam; the Induſtry, Tanner; the Richard and Hannah, Lindſey; the Friendſhip, Franklin; and the John and Mary, Power, all from Yarmouth; the Conqueſt, Cooper, from Bremen; and the Goodwill, Pearſon, from Drontheim. On the 6th Sailed, the William and Peter, Sutton: On the 9th, the Doroburnia, Buſſell, both for Barbados: On the 10th, the Simpſon, Otby, for Dantzick.

Liverpool, *July* 14. Arrived the Lady Chriſtiana, ——, from Appenzeard in Norway.

Briſtol, *July* 15. Arrived the Meſſenger, Codd, and the Briddlington, Whitfield, both from Oporto, and the Adventure, ——, from Newfoundland.

Falmouth, *July* 13. Arriv'd the Fly Tinn-ſhip, Rickards, from London; and the Francis, Page, from Oporto, 'who has brought in with him a Ship loaden 'with 157 Pipes of Wine from the Canaries.

Plymouth, *July* 14. Came in his Majeſty's Ship the Succeſs, from Ireland.

Weymouth, *July* 15. Wind W. S. W. Yeſterday arriv'd the Speedwell, White, of and for this Place from Wales.

Deal,

Deal, July 16. Wird E. S. E. This Morning fail'd his Majesty's Ship the Biddeford for the River. Arriv'd the Cornwall, Ladd, from Leghorn and St. Remo; the John and Betty, Jones, from Newcastle for Pool. Remains his Majesty's Ship the Lark.

Gravesend, July 16. Pass'd by the Berry, Belchier, and the Maynard, Reynolds, from Virginia; the Neptune, Kemp, from Maryland; the Betty Galley, Smith from Boston; the Nazareth, Tobin, from Galipoly; the Queen of Portugal, King, the Tagus, Clemens, the Exmouth, Chappell, and the Braganza, Lyon, all four from Lisbon; the Ulysses, Hayden, from Leghorn; the Thomas and John, Sparks, from the Isle of Man; the Rosina, Wills, from Stetin; the Providentia, Stockendale, from Norway; the White Lion, Peterson, from Dantzick; the James and William, Geen, from Narva; the William and Ann, Roundtree, and the Nightingale, Walker, both from Riga.

Arrived

At Philadelphia, the Minerva, Forest, from Bristol; the Dispatch, Porver, from Waterford.

At Exeter, the Port Merchant, Brown, from Oporto.

LONDON, July 18.

They write from Dublin of the 11th, that the great and fine Crop of Corn now on their Lands, and the Prospect of seasonable Weather for reaping it, with the Arrival the Beginning of last Week of about 20 Ships laden with Flour, Wheat, and other Grain, in that Harbour, had caus'd such a happy Change and great Fall in their Markets, that on Wednesday Se'nnight such Wheat as some time ago sold for 38 and 39 Shillings a Barrel, was sold for 18 and 19 Shillings a Barrel; that the Farmers who before complain'd they had no Corn, are now breaking open their Hoards and pouring it on Heaps into the Markets; that Oatmeal was reduc'd from 18 to 10 Shillings a Hundred; that the Merchants are oblig'd to lay up all their imported Corn and Flour into Warehouses, Corn coming in so fast from all Parts of the Country; and that within a few Days, Butter had fain from odds of 40 to 28 and 29 s. per Hundred, and was daily falling, as were all other Eatables.

Last Monday Se'nnight, Sir Henry Tute, Bart. was married at Dublin to Miss Morgan, Daughter of Mark-Anthony Morgan, Esq; a young Lady of fine Accomplishments and a good Fortune. And

Thursday Se'nnight died there, Francis Allen of St. Woolstan's, Esq; formerly Knight of the Shire for the County of Kildare.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cloncarty is arriv'd at Dublin from hence.

Last Week Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. Member of Parliament for Thirsk, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, was married at York to Miss Mosely of Worcestershire, a beautiful young Lady of fine Accomplishments and a suitable Fortune.

On Monday next six Months Off-reckonings will be issued out at the Pay-office Whitehall to his Majesty's Forces, from the 25th of June 1740 to the 25th of December following.

And on Wednesday next six Months Clearings will be issued out at the said Office for the said Forces, for the same time.

Yesterday a Commission pass'd the Great Seal, appointing Stephen Poyntz, Esq; to be Inspector of the Prosecutions in the Court of Exchequer concerning Uncustom'd and Prohibited Goods.

The same Day a Patent pass'd the Great Seal, to Edward Weston and John Couraud, Esqrs; of the Office of Collector and Transmitter to the Keeper or Register of all the Papers and Records, concerning Matters of State-Council, and of all and singular the Treaties, Instruments, Memorials, &c. which now are or shall hereafter be and remain with any of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or elsewhere.

Casualties, Christenings, and Burials, last Week.

Drown'd, 3. Found dead, 2. Kill'd by a Fall, 1. Overlaid 1.

Christned	Males	138	Buried	Males	279
	Females	121		Females	272
	In all	259		In all	551

Increased in the Burials this Week 28.

Whereof have died

Under 2 Years of Age	194	Forty and Fifty	65
Between Two and Five	44	Fifty and Sixty	49
Five and Ten	27	Sixty and Seventy	25
Ten and Twenty	16	Seventy and Eighty	11
Twenty and Thirty	45	Eighty and Ninety	11
Thirty and Forty	64	Ninety and a Hundred	0

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	02 55	03 14

Bank Stock 142 1-4th to 142. India 160 3 4ths to 160. South Sea Nothing done. Old Annuity 112 1-half. New ditto 112 1-half to 3 8ths. Three per Cent. 101 3 4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 98. Five per Cent. ditto 79. Royal Assurance 93. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 13 s. to 11 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 5 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 109 1-half.

Excise-Office, London, July 16, 1741.

By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise, &c.

ON Thursday the 23d Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale (in their Court-Room in the Old Jewry) several Parcels of condemn'd Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Sope, Starch, &c.

Printed Allotments of the Particulars thereof will be delivered at the said Office on Monday Morning: And the Goods may be viewed there, and at the Warehouse near the Custom House, on Tuesday and Wednesday from Nine in the Morning to Twelve at Noon, and from Two to Five in the Afternoon; also on the Day of Sale, in the Forenoon.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Cashiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complection, absented himself on Wednesday the* 13th *of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds amounting to a considerable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements,* in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Legros, *Secretary.*

Fresh Irruptions of Scandal and Impertinence in the honest *High Life Men*, as advertis'd in the Champion of July 7, make it necessary to re-publish this Advertisement:

THE Author of PAMELA; *or,* Virtue Rewarded, *thinks fit,* once for all, *to give the following Answer to the* scurrilous Papers *and* Advertisements *that have been scattered about the Town, by Persons who* can say any thing, *and have no other View in it, than to promote the Sale of a wretched Performance called* Pamela in High-Life, *which debases all the Characters in his Two Volumes*; viz.

"*That when any Person who is* above Scandal *and* "scandalous Practices, *shall say any thing* worthy *of* No-"tice, *and set his* Name *to what he publishes, he shall* "*receive a proper Reply.*

IF any Person has a tame Buck to dispose of, he may hear of a Purchaser by applying to Mr. Wareham, Pastry-Cook, at the Corner of Gracechurch street near Cornhill.

STOln or stray'd from Northaw Common in Hertfordshire, about the 29th of May last, a Black Mare, with a Lock on her Foot, two Mallenders a White Heel behind, full aged, about 14 Hands and an Inch high, the Property of M. Francis Asty of Northaw. Whosoever will give an Account of her to the said Francis Asty, or to Mr. Ambrose Asty in Watling-street London, so that she may be had again, shall have a Guinea Reward, and reasonable Charges.

THE Version of *Horace's Odes*, printed for J. Davidson, is as near the Original as the different Idioms of the Latin and English Languages will allow, without debasing the English so as to render it scarcely intelligible as Mr. Watson has done: And as to Mr Oswald, what he asserts with repeated Assurance (to use his own Expression) is absolutely false, in saying that the Version printed in Numbers is translated from Dacier; for if it had, *his Half sheet Remarker would have had no Occasion to alter it to make it appear so*, being drove to this last Shift to keep a sinking Book above Water, which is scarcely ask'd for now it has been set in its just Light: And if it had been published in Numbers as this was, it is easy to guess what would have been the Fate of his Numbers after the First; whereas the Demand for the *Seventh Number* of this is as great as for the *First*; in spite of all the unfair Practices made use of to raise Prejudices against it that Envy can invent.

N. B. If Mr. Watson can say any thing to the Purpose, he is hereby a *Third Time* called upon, to defend his *gross Errors in the Version of the Ninth Ode of the First Book*, which he and the Remarker purposely avoid, tho' pointed out to them several Days before the Remarks were published.

To be SOLD,

By virtue of an Act of Parliament,

THE Reversion in Fee, Expectant the Deaths of One, Two, or Three, Life or Lives of the Manor of FAIRBY, consisting of ten Messuages Cottages; the Whole of the yearly Value of 300 l. wards.

Also the Fee Simple and Inheritance of a Messuage nement called *Vilvaines Farm*, now in Possession of ley and others, and of the yearly Value of 40 l. or And also of all that Messuage or Tenement, and Mills and Closes of Ground thereunto belonging, monly known by the Name or Names of *Botham Mill*, Possession of Thomas Causway, junior, and of the about 25 l. And also of One fourth Part (the Whole to be divided) of a Messuage or Tenement called *Duxmoore*, now in the Possession of Philip Courtenay, the yearly Value of 6 l. 10 s. Which said Manor, and Premises, are situate in the Parish of Tiverton County of Devon; and are the Lands of John Worth,

If any Person or Persons shall be disposed to or any Part of the aforesaid Premises, they are desired to Mr Simon Worth, Attorney at Law in Tiverton, from whom Surveys may be had of the same.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S

BALSAMICK STYPTICK,

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's, late Dutton's House, now Mr. DUTTON'S *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.*

THIS Medicine restrains in a surprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly stops Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, Spitting of Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or Piles, bloody Urine, or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. used according to the plain Directions given with it, appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick by Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be convinced this Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Coffee-House, Proprietor, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Ware-house the Royal Exchange; Mr John Potter, Chymist, Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bristol; Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Rose, Bookseller in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Grenhill, Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Tichnor, keeper, in Exeter; Mr Halliffax, an Apothecary, at Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Woolverhampton; and Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHich in a few Days infallibly cures HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, VAPOURS in WOMEN, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Train of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities, flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill-tasted sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the lowest Crudities, offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the like, or Melancholy with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, these much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specifics in the Vegerable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) infantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bracing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, restoring the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and of good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength to the so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be fatisfied are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and Cure and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth equal them; be careful therefore to have the right which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Crown and Star in Cornhill, below the Royal Exchange, at 3 s. Bottle with printed Directions at large.

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